

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 14.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1853.

NO. 1.

F. A. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats, Caps, Hosiery and Quincenno, Nails, &c.,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

TALLY & MATTHEWS,
CABINET MAKERS,
Water Street, Glasgow.

Will make to order, in the neatest and most
fashionable style, and from the best materials all
kinds of FURNITURE.
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS.
Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on
hand.
Shop second door above the Post Office.
September 2, 1852.

DOCTORS VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL,
have associated themselves in the practice of
Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V.
residence.
August 7, 1851.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Lincoln, Minn. County, Mo.
Will continue the practice of the Law, in
Lincoln and the adjoining counties. All busi-
ness entrusted to his care will receive prompt at-
tention.
April 5, 1851.

LOGAN D. DAMERON,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment
of seasonable goods.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.,
Will give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard
and adjoining counties.
Office with Drs. Vaughan & Campbell.
Glasgow, June 19, 1851—15.

PREWITT & HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to them
in Howard, and the counties adjoining—
Particular attention paid to collecting.
Office in C. J. Cramer's building two
doors above the Receiver's Office.
November 15, 1849—y.

G. H. BURCHETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, MO.,
Will practice law in the counties of Randolph,
Clatsop, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adams
and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will
receive his prompt attention.
Office in the second story above McCampbell &
Co.'s store.
Oct 24—34.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.,
Will practice in the Courts of Howard, Sa-
line, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton coun-
ties. Office on first street.

F. W. DIGGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
(Corner of Market and Water street.)
GLASGOW, MO.

DR. H. WALKER,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.
Office at Dr. Henderson's Drug Store, and
residence at the Glasgow House, at one of which
places he can always be found, when not profes-
sionally absent.
Glasgow, Jan 15, 1852

GLASGOW HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE STEAM BOAT LANDING,
Water street, Glasgow, Mo.

THIS large and commodious house is open for
the reception of travellers and resident board-
ers. Having procured a competent assistant, the
proprietor feels confident that entire satisfaction
will be given to all.
Good stables conveniently situated attended by
careful hostlers. Stage office for the East, West,
and North also kept here.
But supplied with choice Liquors, Wines,
and Cigars.
May 6, 1852.

A. F. DENNY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Will give prompt attention to all business en-
trusted to him.
Office in the new Post Office buildings.
May 13, 1852.

MANUFACTORY,
ROPER & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, and
every description of Saddlery.
Water Street, Glasgow.
April 29, 1852.

T. DOWDALL & CO.,
WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,
Corner Second and Morgan st., St. Louis, Mo.
MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and
Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Lard Kettles, Carding Machines, &c.
TOBACCO PRESSES, SCREWS AND LEVERS,
Of our own manufacture, warranted to give satis-
faction.
Agents for James Smith & Co.'s superior
Machine Cards.
St. Louis, Sept. 30—3m

THOMAS H. LARIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale Grocers,
No. 53 Lees, St. Louis, Missouri.
Special attention given to SALES of HEMP,
and no orders taken for its purchase under any
circumstances.
[Jan. 13—6m]

DR. E. CRAIN'S
Spino-Abdominal Supporter and
Shoulder Brace.
DIGGES & CO. have on hand a small assort-
ment of the above instruments, which they
offer to those affected with the diseases for which
they are intended. [June 10]

STOVES AND TINWARE.
John R. Carson,
Respectfully announces to the public that he
has on hand an extensive assortment of
Stoves and Tin Ware all of which he will
dispose of at low prices.
Particular attention paid to guttering—
Orders in the place or country, promptly attended
to.
Shop in the house formerly occupied by
Dunnies & Hutchison.
Glasgow, June 26, 1851.

GRAPE SHAWLS.
A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Grape Shawls,
all prices and qualities.
GREENBAUM & BARTH.
Fayette, May 20.

1853. NEW ARRANGEMENT. 1853.

THE
GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES,
A large, handsome, and well filled newspaper
FOR ONE DOLLAR!

From and after the 1st of January 1853, the
Glasgow Weekly Times will be published at ONE
DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. All
subscriptions, except those paid beyond that time,
will then be discontinued—and all others as soon
as the time expires for which they are paid.

THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME of the paper is about
expiring, and a desire to increase its circulation,
and confine its business to the cash principle, in-
duces the Publisher to reduce the price of sub-
scription to One Dollar. At this low price, and
the nominal postage under the late postal regula-
tions, the Times is one of the cheapest papers in
the West. Its size is ample—its typography ex-
celled by none—its amount of reading matter by
but few. With these advantages, and now nearly
thirteen years experience, the editor feels that he
can call on his friends and patrons, and the reading
community generally, to aid in extending the cir-
culation of the Times, and that the call will be
properly appreciated, and generously responded to.

Everything likely to interest the public—Political,
Commercial, Agricultural, &c.—will be found
in its columns. The effort will be made to render
a faithful record of the news of the day—of pass-
ing events of every description—so that all classes
of readers may peruse its columns with pleasure
and profit.

No name entered on the books without the cash,
and all subscriptions promptly discontinued at the
end of the year.
Cut this prospectus out—attach a piece of
paper, procure all the names you can—and return
a list of the same to

CLARK H. GREEN,
Editor and Publisher.
December, 1852.

THE TIMES.

SEASONED LUMBER.—See advertisement
of Mr. J. H. White of St. Louis. Persons
wanting lumber would do well to give him
a call, or send their orders. He is an old
dealer, and always keep a good stock.

Slavery in Nebraska.
The N. Y. Express has the following re-
marks on the passage of this bill by the
lower House of Congress:

Rumor gave out, on this Territorial bill,
that Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, would try to
apply the Wilmot Proviso; but, though so
requested by Mr. Howe, of Pa., he did not
make the attempt, we see. The reason he
gave was, that by the Missouri Compromise
of 1820, all that country west of Missouri,
north of 46 30' (the southern boundary line
of this Territory) was devoted to Free Soil.

Such is the fact, no doubt; but, as Mr.
Howe suggested, the principles of the Com-
promise bill of 1850 repeat any such pledge
of the Missouri Compromise line south as
well as north of 36 30'; for the principles of
the Compromise bill are, that the Territo-
ries shall of themselves constitute their own
government slave or free, just as they will,
and that Congress shall admit them as States
just as it finds them. Under these circum-
stances, the practical question is, throwing
the aside, will Nebraska be settled by a
slaveholding people or by freeholders only?

To settle this interesting question, we
must look to the columns of emigration, and
ask where they are to come from. It is a
sort of settled law in emigration, that these
columns move West following almost the
lines of latitude, but rather diverging north-
ward. Missouri and Arkansas, then, will
settle Nebraska, Missouri certainly; and as
Missouri is slaveholding, it is almost certain
slaves will be carried into Nebraska, and
that Nebraska will become a slaveholding
Territory. This consideration presents the
incorporation of this Territory in a new
point of view. If ever the question was to
be decided, it would seem to be now, when
no people were there with their slaves; for
when a slaveholding form of Territorial
Government is established by the people (to
be) of Nebraska, those people certainly will
be admitted into the Union, with their "in-
stitutions" just as they offer them. Utah
herself, we presume will come into the
Union with the polygamy existing there.—
The day has gone by when Congress will
look into the proposed institutions of any
new State, further than to see if they are
incompatible with the Federal Constitution;
and there is nothing in that Constitution
against polygamy, nay, something even for
slavery.

The Lawyers of Lowell have agreed
to close their offices in the evening. The
Boston Post says if they would keep them
closed during the day as well as evening it
would be a benefit to the community.

Stretch up, brush your whiskers,
dress fashionably, and lay in a plentiful sup-
ply of soft nonsense, and the girls will call
you a nice young man.

If you are in trouble, neither drink
liquor or eat opium; there is nothing so ben-
eficial in such a case as a morsel of philoso-
phy.

JEFFERSON CORRESPONDENCE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.
February 18, 1853.

Mr. Editor.—This has been decidedly
a working week since the disposition of the
Jackson Resolutions. You will discover
that the Whigs most generally cast their
votes to lay them on the table. The policy
of that course, on the score of the vast
amount of important business pressing ac-
tion, if for no other reason, I think could
be justified. A good many bills of a gen-
eral nature have been passed.

The constitutional amendments in regard
to the formation of new counties were read
a third time, and failed by a vote of 54 to
52. By this, great injustice I think has
been done to a large class of people in many
parts of the State, who happen to be so situ-
ated as actually to require the formation of
new counties, and under the present consti-
tution they are like a little territory.

The School Bill, one among the most im-
portant measures of the session, has at
length passed the House. Among other
provisions it provides a State superinten-
dant at a salary of \$1500 annually, besides
perquisites, a commissioner for each coun-
ty at a pay of \$2 per day for the time he is
engaged; also provides that one fourth of the
revenue of the State shall be set apart for
the support of common schools; or in effect
it raises the taxes 25 per cent. for school
purposes, to be distributed to the organized
schools in the State. I will not now attempt
to say more about the bill which has re-
ceived the sanction of the House; but if it
passes the Senate without amendment I
may have more to say about it hereafter.

Bill passed incorporating the town of
Rumoke, and authorizing appeals to be taken
to Randolph Circuit Court. An act, also,
providing pay for petit jurors, and
judges and clerks of elections in Randolph.
The bill which passed the Senate last
week laying off the State into Congress-
ional Districts, passed the House to-day by
a large vote, after various amendments were
offered and voted down. The bill also pro-
vides for the election of one member of
Congress at the next August election from the
Third and Seventh Districts. The dis-
tricts on the north side, you will discover,
are tolerably compact, but on the south side
it is a little on the gerrymandering order.

A bill passed the House giving the
swap and overflowed lands in the south-
east, together with the \$50,000 heretofore
loaned to them, to the counties in which
they lie. This, I believe, is the best that
could be done with them, for application
would be coming in for years asking ap-
propriations, for their reclamation, &c., until
the State would no doubt expend more than
their worth. Bill extending the limits of
the city of St. Louis passed the House; it
extends the limits eight miles in length and
three in breadth. Thus you see they have
provided for a London in the West.

The House had up a bill Thursday,
and discussed it for some time, appointing re-
visors for the laws of the State. After vari-
ous amendments being offered, and disposed
of, the bill was indefinitely postponed. In
this I think the House has acted wrong; for
it seems to me that there is certainly a great
necessity for the revision of the laws. They
are so numerous, and so many special acts
making exemptions from general laws, that
it is impossible for any one, who does not
make the statutes his study, to understand
them. Indeed, it is a considerable study
where the laws are collected and revised,
and arranged under proper heads, much
less when forty books have to be ransacked.

A bill has passed the House appropriating
an additional \$30,000 to the Lunatic Asy-
lum for building purposes. It is not more
than it ought to be, for if any class of hu-
man beings deserve sympathy and charity,
it certainly is those who are deprived of
their reasoning faculties, and who have to
be shut up and confined in walls without
being able to appreciate the blessings of
life, even where we afford them everything
we can to render their situations tolerable.

Constitutional amendment offered, striking
out the 10th section of the constitution, and
making it constitutional for a man to vote,
who has the other requisites, after being in
the State six months, and county three
months—rejected by large vote. Amend-
ment offered to constitution authorizing the
next legislature to organize the county of
Bourbon, upon certain conditions, which
created considerable discussion; and as
many of your readers were interested in
that matter, I send the debate and action of
the House on the amendment. Mr. WIGG,
of Randolph, intended to have spoken on the
subject, but was deprived of the privilege from
indisposition. The measure was immedi-
ately characterized as tending to make the
constitution no more than a common statute,
and from the fact that several wanted pro-
visions of the same sort, to apply to their
section of the State, it frightened many who

would otherwise have been in favor of it to
apply also to the county of B.

There is a bill before the Senate to attach
a portion of Chariton to Randolph; the rep-
resentatives of Randolph are in favor, and the
member from Chariton opposed to it.—
I fear that the House cannot reach the bill
in time for action this session. It would be
a great addition to Randolph, both in people
and soil, and I am informed that they unani-
mously desire the transfer.

Yours, W.

Thirty-Second Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.
HOUSE.—The House proceeded to act on
the bill establishing the territorial govern-
ment of Washington, the question being on
concurring in the amendments reported from
the Committee of the Whole on the State of
the Union.

Mr. JONES, (Dem.) of Tenn., moved to
lay it on the table. Negatived by yeas 20,
nays 99.

The question being stated on agreeing to
the title of the bill, to change the name
from Columbia to that of Washington.

Mr. EVANS (Whig) of Md., said he sup-
posed that there was not in the whole United
States one dissenting voice against doing
all honor to George Washington—but he
wished, if possible, to change the name of
the proposed territory, for the single reason
that there are two hundred towns and coun-
ties called Washington. His object was to
avoid confusion in nomenclature.

Mr. STEWART, (Dem.) of Mich., remark-
ed that he did not like the name of Columbia
changed, but seeing it was the will of the
majority to substitute that of Washington,
he would interpose no objection.

Mr. EVANS said he made the remark to
be heard elsewhere. He thought it was far
more proper to call the capital of the Union
after the name of Washington; and to avoid
difficulties of a geographical nomenclature,
he trusted one of the beautiful Indian names
would be given to the new Territory.

The title of the bill was then changed to
the "Territorial Government of Washing-
ton."

The bill was afterwards passed by 125
yeas to 29 nays.

The House went into Committee of the
Whole on the State of the Union, on the
bill organizing

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF NE-
BRASKA.

Mr. HOWARD, (Dem.) of Texas, opposed
the bill, because, he said the proposed ter-
ritorial limits embrace the lands of some
eighteen tribes of Indians—thus violating
the spirit of treaties with them, which ex-
pressly stipulated that those tribes shall
not be incorporated within the limits of any
State or organized territory. Besides, this
territory ought not to be organized, because
there was no population enough there. If
the Territory is to be organized, it ought
not to be until after negotiations with the
tribes interested, and their removal to some
other place.

Mr. MILLER, (Whig) of Missouri, called
attention to the fact that the bill contains a
proviso that nothing in the act shall be con-
strued to impair the rights of person or
property now pertaining to the Indians in
the Territory, so long as such rights shall
remain unextinguished by treaty between
the United States and such Indians, &c.

Mr. HOWARD replied—that to keep the
Treaty to the car, and break it to the hope.—
By organizing three hundred and forty thou-
sand square miles in extent, you include
these Indians, and surround them with
white population, and thus prepare the way
for the ultimate extinction of the Indian
title. He also objected to the bill, among
other reasons, because it would defeat the
human policy of the government in the set-
tlement of the Indians west of the Missis-
sippi.

Mr. HALL, (Dem.) of Mo., if the argu-
ment of the gentleman amounted to anything
it was this: That Nebraska shall not
now, or hereafter, be organized. He con-
gratulated the gentleman, his constituents,
and the country at large, on the wonderful
change which has taken place in Texas with
regard to the Indian tribes. He had sup-
posed that, according to Texas politics and
morals, the Indians have no rights.

Mr. HOWARD explained, saying that it
was well known to the gentleman, and the
country, that, according to the laws of Spain
and Mexico, from which Texas derived ju-
risdiction over the Indian tribes, no title of
occupancy resided in them. Spain said to
them if you become civilized we will give
you land in fee. It is, therefore, a distinc-
tion in law, and the sneer, or insinuation
that Texas has treated Indian rights with
disrespect, is entirely without foundation,
and cannot be supported by law or precedent.

Mr. HALL replied. It might be that,
under the Spanish law, the Indians have no
rights whatever; but he would ask the gen-

tleman from Texas whether, if he wished
to live in the spirit of justice, he could go
home and insist that the Indians, who have
lived on the lands for so many years, should
be driven away under the old and cruel
Spanish law?

Mr. HOWARD responded, that so far as
he was concerned, he had always urged Tex-
as to set apart some country for the Indian
tribes; but because Texas did not pursue
that course, is not a justification for Con-
gress to violate treaty stipulations—whereas
Texas has no treaty stipulations with the
Indians.

Mr. HALL resumed his remarks, intimat-
ing that the gentleman's opposition to the
settlement of the Nebraska country arose
from his policy to benefit Texas, and to
compel emigrants to settle in that State, and
making the railroad to the Pacific terminate
at Galveston. He asserted that this bill
does not include a single Indian tribe with
whom we have a treaty, and argued gen-
erally in support of the measure.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, (Dem.) of N. Y., con-
curred in the argument of Mr. Howard.

Mr. CLINGMAN could not vote for the bill
in its present form. He understood that the
population in Nebraska do not exceed eight
or nine hundred persons—some say only
five hundred. A territorial government was
not the most economical mode of pro-
tecting emigrants. Troops should be em-
ployed for this purpose. If the design is to
settle the country, give lands to emigrants,
as in the case of Oregon.

Mr. HALL said that if the territory should
be organized, thirty or forty thousand peo-
ple would go to Nebraska in the course of a
few months. They are now prevented from
settling by the law governing the Indian
Territory. Emigrants to Oregon and Cali-
fornia are to be protected, not so much from
wild Indians on the way, as from disease
and storms.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said the main argu-
ment of the gentleman from Missouri, was,
that Nebraska should be settled; but there
was no necessity for this. Was it good
policy to bring so much additional land into
market, and to incur the vast expense of
extinguishing the Indian title to more, when,
in the eleven states adjoining Nebraska,
there are four hundred millions of acres yet
unsurveyed, and two hundred millions in
market?

Mr. RICHARDSON, (Dem.) of Illinois,
advocated the bill. In his opinion, five hun-
dred settlers would do more to protect the
interests we have in that section than all
the troops we could send thither. Besides,
the settlement of the intermediate country
between the frontier States, and Oregon
and California, would be the means of bind-
ing the States more closely. The best plan
to settle the country is through the means
of a Territorial Government.

Mr. CLINGMAN (Whig) of North Caroli-
na, offered an amendment, which was ac-
cepted, to the effect that the territory occu-
pied by the Indians shall not constitute a
part of the Nebraska Territory.

Several other amendments were made.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, offered one,
striking out all after the enacting clause in
the bill, and inserting an appropriation of
fifty thousand dollars, to enable the Presi-
dent of the United States to enter into ne-
gotiations with the Indian tribes occupying
lands west of Missouri and Iowa, with a
view to the extinguishment of the Indian title.
This was rejected, by yeas 51, nays 77.

The Committee then rose, when Mr.
Letcher (Dem.) of Virginia, moved that the
bill be laid on the table. This was nega-
tived, by yeas 107.

The bill, as amended, was then passed by
98 yeas to 43, and the House adjourned.

"Captain, when do you leave?"
"When the boat does."
"And when does the boat leave?"
"The very moment she starts."
"Possible? And what time will you ar-
rive in New York?"
"About an hour after we pass Youkers."
"You're a smart man, I guess, when
you're home, ain't yer?"
"I don't know, but I will ask my sister
the moment I get back, and drop you a line
by the return mail, unless a woman should
be coming your way, in which case I will
send by the return female. Pull in the
plank, Bob, and let her go."

The First Printer.

In examining the old record of Massachu-
setts for 1041, we find the following verbi-
age, in a style of penmanship very similar
to the German text:
"Stephen Day, being the first that set
upon printing, is granted 300 acres of Land
where it may be convenient, without preju-
dice to any town."—[Boston Post.

"When you see a big 'wiggletail' mak-
ing merry in your glass of water at a tavern
table, be thankful. There is good evidence
you haven't swallowed him."

The Friendship of Youthful Days.

The friends of youth, to us how dear!
No other friends on earth
To us can ever seem so near
As those where we had birth.
The world, with its alluring charms,
Would draw the heart away,
And sleep within its icy arms
Friends of an earlier day.

But memory pleads with ardent zeal
For friends of earlier times,
And thoughts of them will often steal
On us, in other climes.
Although the friends' restless tide
Between such friends may roll,
Yet there is love that will abide,
Locked up within each soul.

Although adversity may lower,
And sorrow rend their hearts,
They cannot break the mighty power
That early love imparts;
For early love alone is pure,
Such love alone will last;
It binds each heart with bonds secure.
We never part from us at last.

A BEAUTIFUL COUPLET.
The path of sorrow, and that path alone,
Leads to the land where sorrow is unknown.

BOULDER—NEW COUNTIES.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

FEBRUARY 10, 1853.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the constitu-
tional amendment declaring Schuyler county
a constitutional county, was read a second
time.

Mr. SAWYER offered to amend, that a new
county called Bourbon, may be formed out
of portions of Boone, Audrain, Randolph,
Howard and Monroe, out of 400 square
miles.

He said, Mr. Speaker—I do not offer
this amendment for the purpose of defend-
ing the object attempted to be obtained in
regard to Schuyler county; but, sir, on the
contrary, I hope that the amendment as
amended will receive the sanction of this
House. It will not interfere with any moral
or pecuniary obligation. Schuyler county
has been in existence for a long time. She
has been growing in importance, and ad-
vancing on the road to prosperity and re-
novation. The land is almost unsurveyed, her
population are honorable, high minded and
generous; they pay their revenue punctu-
ally, and comply in all respects to the laws
of the land. They have built up a county-
seat in their midst, and it would be rank in-
justice for this or any other legislature to
divide her out, share and share alike. There-
by blasting her fondest hopes and expecta-
tions. But, sir, in regard to the amendment
which I have offered, I would remark that
the adoption of that also would not interfere
with the rights nor privileges of any. A
large portion of the territory of Bourbon
would come off my own county. During
the summer last summer, I did not see five
men within her borders, who were opposed
to those people having the territory which
they demanded from Randolph. They knew
justice and equity entitled them to it, al-
though it is true that they would rather re-
tain them as fellow-county men. It was not
at such a great sacrifice to the interests of
those people themselves, I am credibly in-
formed that no opposition whatever will
be heard from Boone nor Audrain, and I
apprehend none would come from Howard.
The only objection, if any, would be from
Monroe, and, sir, I am informed that the
opposition from there would be confined to
one section or township of the county, and
they only object because they contemplate
getting a new county at no distant day. In
another direction they are interested in a
little town; where they hope to have a flour-
ishing county-seat built up. I think that
this legislature has done great injustice to a
large, meritorious and worthy class of citi-
zens in various portions of the State, in re-
fusing to adopt the constitutional amend-
ments in regard to the formation of new
counties. Sir, that measure failing, we are
brought to this alternative, in order to do
justice to those men.

It is not merely rocks and hills that we
want organized. That territory is inhabi-
tated and thickly settled by an industrious and
worthy class of people, many of them pio-
neers of the west, men who came to this
State when it was a howling wilderness.—
They have by their industry and enterprise,
aided materially in building up the State,
and making it what it is. The soil is rich,
and the population increasing rapidly. In-
deed, they have within the proposed limits all the
elements necessary to make, in a short
period of time, an average county in the State,
in point of population, wealth and moral in-
tegrity. It will not interfere with any other
portion of the State. Then I hope there
will be no objections from any quarter. It
is a maxim held by all men that the great
masses of the people should be accommo-
dated to the greatest extent possible, where
it did not interfere with any constitutional
or reserved right. Sir, there is not a man
upon this floor, who knows any thing about
the condition of those people, some of them

as far as thirty miles from their county-seat,
who is not willing to acknowledge, or who
would have the audacity to deny, that jus-
tice entitled them to the privilege of having
a new county. I believe that about two-
thirds of the counties of this State were
formed under the old constitution, which
only required the limits which we propose
the county of Bourbon shall have, and I
think that the amendment which was adopt-
ed requiring 500 square miles was gross in-
justice; and gave an advantage to the old
counties over those to be organized under
the amendment.

Four hundred square miles he thought
sufficiently large at any rate for any county.
If they could all be reduced to that limit,
without interfering materially with the natu-
ral arrangements of the old counties, it
would afford greater facilities to all parts.—
I do hope that the amendment will be adopt-
ed. It will not make it obligatory on the
next General Assembly to form the county
of Bourbon; without they presented claims
sufficiently strong to induce the representa-
tives of the people to grant their prayer.

We only wish this amendment passed,
that those people can have a chance to re-
present their claims to the legislature and be
heard. If they did not have merits, if they
did not present a united front, in favor of
the new county, with but little objection
from any to be lopped—then let the legisla-
ture deny them this great boon. They
were a law abiding, intelligent people, and
always willing to submit to the wisdom of
the law-makers.

Mr. Gordon said he had not favored the
present amendments to the constitution now
in force, and contended the people of Boone
were in favor of the organization of the new
county, and that nineteen-twentieths of the
people in the proposed boundaries were in
favor of this county.

Mr. Wilshire said, the people for 15 years
had been struggling for this new county, and
he hoped the interests of these people would
be regarded, and this amendment adopted.

Mr. Bean replied and said, he believed it
was at the instance of Boone county, that
the amendment to the constitution was
adopted, cutting off this proposed new coun-
ty. He hoped an act of injustice would not
be done to this county, in order to favor a
few persons in and around a little town who
wanted a county-seat.

Mr. Elliot said, he regretted Howard
county was brought into this controversy.—
There was a kind of triggering in this mat-
ter he did not understand. A gentleman
had come here two years ago on this new
county question, and he supposed other gen-
tlemen had now got in ahead of him, and
hoped to get back here again on this ques-
tion.

Mr. Gordon said, in order to do justice to
the gentleman alluded to, (Mr. Robinson) he